

begin, have not been able to withstand the fire from the big German guns, but the Belgians are still hopeful that with the inner forts, a flooded area and a mobile field army they may be able to save the city. The assistance may come by the defeat of the Germans in France.

From the towers of public buildings, and particularly from the statue of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, float red signal flags denoting that they are not being used for military purposes. In the Church of the Notre Dame it is the intention to inter the German wounded, as was done by the French at Rheims.

The intensity of the German attack on the city is taken in some quarters to mean that the Germans are preparing a second line of defence stretching from Antwerp to Brussels, Namur and Metz, upon which they can fall back in the event of reverses on their present line in the north of France.

The German forces in France and Belgium are now estimated at twenty to thirty active corps, backed up by three reserve corps, not to mention the Landwehr and Landsturm.

Canadian troops landed to-day in the British Isles, and they are expected to reinforce the British Expeditionary Army on the Continent, but at what point it is not revealed.

St. Nicholas, Oct. 8.—A visit to the western portion of the scene of operations in Belgium—that is, the western end of the line of attack on Antwerp—made it difficult to suppose it possible for the attacking army to force its way through. The natural conditions were most favorable to the defenders, and these have been added to and improved in such a manner as to make the taking of Antwerp appear almost impossible. The spirit of the Belgian troops was excellent.

The Germans appeared to be concentrating their efforts on the more easterly end of the line, in the direction of Liege, the shelling of their trenches to the west by the Belgian western forts and batteries drawing little reply. It was not easy to get a general idea of the situation from the reports of the shrapnel, intended for German trenches. All that could be seen were small clouds of smoke which rose among the distant trees where the shells exploded. From the battery itself one saw nothing. It was, of course, concealed in whatever was the best way. It was only by getting to higher ground that one was enabled to get a general idea of what was going on. While watching the batteries there were occasional spurts of rifle fire between opposing trenches which might be a mile or two distant.

Meanwhile field telephones were at work and orders came to batteries as to range and other matters, all of which was interesting when seen for the first time. Passing through the towns of Liege and St. Nicholas, with many intervening villages, this part of Belgium seemed one of the most thickly populated districts in Europe, and all the inhabitants were out in the streets watching the traffic passing. The flight of aeroplanes was an unusual sight for the people. One of the industries of the country is the growth of flowers and roots for the English market. At this moment their gardens are a blaze of bloom, which will not, however, reach its intended destination. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown everywhere and by all.

It was enough to ask one's way to have half a dozen willing and eager guides who would be hurt at any idea of recompense.

Parties of country people here and there were seen who had been compelled to evacuate their farms, gardens and cottages owing to their actual coming under fire. They had such of their belongings as they could collect in perambulators, handbags and small carts drawn by dogs, of which one sees so many in Belgium. It is astonishing what heavy loads can be drawn by a couple of fair sized dogs in this flat land where there is nothing which could be described as a hill.

St. Nicholas, the nearest town of any size west of Antwerp, was full of moving cars, ambulances, wagons and every form of vehicle dashing about in one direction or another. Under normal conditions it is a sleepy, old world town, with its vast open market place, atrocious paved streets, its old church and fine town hall.

THE RED CROSS TO BRING 100 REFUGEES

Will Bring Passengers Left by the Rotterdam—Nurses Busy with Belgians.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 8.—The steamship Red Cross, which arrived here Tuesday, will sail direct for America next Monday with one hundred refugees who were unable to get away on the steamship Rotterdam.

When the Red Cross reached here from Pauillac, France, it was welcomed by official committees at St. John's Guild, Holland, as well as by the consuls of Austria, Belgium and Germany, while the populace gave it a most enthusiastic reception. On Saturday the Austrian and German units with fifty carloads of supplies for Berlin, will leave for their destination accompanied by official representatives. Supplies intended for Belgium are temporarily stored in Rotterdam pending the decision to forward them to Antwerp.

Rear Admiral Ward and Major Patterson have received marked courtesy wherever they have gone. With the aid of the Red Cross, the French units advise that they are busy in hospitals, to which they were assigned in Pauillac. The Red Cross was taken off.

ALLIES IN BATTLE FOES AS CAPTIVES

Rome, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Petrograd says there have been sanguinary fights between German and Austrian prisoners, and that each other's generals of responsibility for Russian victories.

VIVIANI PLEASED BY VISIT TO FRONT

London, Oct. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Bordeaux says that at a meeting of the French Cabinet to-day Premier Viviani gave an account of his visit to the front. Just made with President Poincaré. The President and the Premier returned from Paris to-day.

The Premier expressed the complete satisfaction which his visit to the general headquarters of the French and British armies had given him, and declared that the morale of the troops and their endurance and bravery were admirable.

The population, who had suffered by the German invasion, were, he said, leaving up bravely under the rule of war, and immediately after the repulse of the enemy had confidently resumed the labors in which they had been previously engaged.

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BELGIANS TRIUMPH IN BAYONET CHARGE

Drive Germans Before Them in Hand-to-Hand Fights at Antwerp.

DEFEND CITY TO THEIR UTMOST

Crossing River Nethe Said to Have Cost Foe 20,000 Men—Thousands Leave City.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Antwerp, Oct. 8.—The situation here developed in a dramatic fashion. At 7:30 yesterday morning the commandant of the German troops besieging the city sent an officer carrying a white flag to inform the town authorities that the besiegers were going to begin the bombardment of the city at 8:30 a. m. Like this intention naturally caused a great deal of excitement among the civilians from the place. Some of the fugitives travelled to Ostend, but many made for the Dutch frontier. The commandant of the city issued notice that anybody who wished to leave the city could do so freely.

It must be distinctly understood that while Antwerp was being besieged no authorization whatever was given to any one to return to the city. At midday the order of the government was transferred from Antwerp to Ostend. This eventually had been provided for. Despite the exodus of so many people, there was an air of quiet confidence in the city, as many of the forts were still holding out with great stubbornness, and the threatened bombardment was regarded as a desperate manoeuvre to force these to capitulate in order to save the city itself from damage. If so, the Germans had a rude awakening, for the city is defended to the uttermost. Despite the fact that so many people have left, it is still full of people. In the last few weeks scores of persons fled here for safety from the more eastern towns, which the Germans destroyed. The bombardment, however, is a horrible business, and the result is the needless slaughter of numbers of non-combatants. It was generally hoped and believed that the Belgian army would be fully capable of repelling any attempt of the Germans to break through the lines of defence.

Appealed to Young Men. Every effort was made to strengthen the defences and reinforce the army holding the Germans at bay. The military commandant of Antwerp issued an appeal to the young men of the city in the interest of the national defence. He said it was absolutely necessary for the army to be reinforced.

"I make a patriotic appeal to all young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty," he said. "Young men, your country has need of you. Reply to my appeal. Do not let your country be exposed to the mercy of the invader. Do not remain inactive all these long months. Those who enlist will be trained in that part of the country which is not invaded by the enemy."

For some days flags with red and white diagonal stripes had flown from the tops of several churches and other buildings. Those floating from the cathedral and the tower of St. Jacques were particularly conspicuous. These flags indicated that the buildings served no military end, and it was hoped they would therefore not be singled out for destruction. It was said that the German had declared they would endeavor to spare as much as possible the churches and other important buildings not used as look-outs or upon which mitrailleuses were mounted.

Shortly before dark on Tuesday evening a Zeppelin was reported to be coming over the city, and all lights were immediately put out. The Zeppelin did not appear, but all the lights went out at dusk thereafter and all shops were closed at 6 p. m. There were rumors that the Iron Cross and 25,000 marks were offered by the Kaiser to the first man to enter Antwerp.

For some days the fighting before Antwerp has been practically a tremendous combat of artillery, and, of course, the victory may be on the side of the heaviest guns, but one always has to consider the man behind the gun, and the Belgians fight with that thought that has made them famous throughout Europe. For twenty-four hours the German army scarcely made any advance, though its 42-centimetre guns were in position.

ROAD PAID FOR TANGOS

Woman Outwitted Central on Commutation Tickets.

Tango teas as adjuncts to the rental of railroad commutation tickets is the plan alleged to have been invented by a White Plains woman to outwit the New York Central Railroad, and which has resulted in an organized effort on the part of the railroad company to break up the practice of transferring commutation tickets by halting the alleged offenders in court.

The teas furnished a means of getting acquainted with prospective customers, it is reported, and the woman had forty-eight commutation tickets, which she rented to other women. Her profits, it is alleged, reached \$150 a month.

Photographs of residents of Tarrytown, Mount Kisco and White Plains who have hired tickets from scalpers are in possession of the railroad, and sixteen of the alleged scalpers have been served with a court order to appear in Mount Vernon to-day.

TO MEND LINCOLN FIDDLE

Owner Will Have Historic Violin Repaired.

Caldwell, N. J., Oct. 8.—Abraham Lincoln's fiddle, which he gave to a neighbor, is to be restored by its present owner, Mrs. Jesse Van Dyne, of Roseland. Her uncle, Samuel Merry, who lived in Springfield, Ill., was the recipient of the martyred President's generosity.

Samuel couldn't play the instrument, so he sent it to his brother John, who in 1878 the fiddle got smashed at a picnic at Swinfield Ridge. The Orange people who made up the party gave John \$20 to have it fixed, but he never had it repaired.

Later the instrument fell into the hands of another brother, Ross, who left it to his daughter, Mrs. Van Dyne.

The couple then agreed to live together, but finally failed to agree, and yesterday the judge, in granting a trial separation, wrote in his decision: "The defendant does not seem to know what is due to a wife whom he professes to love and respect."

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1,144 OFFICERS LOST BY BRITISH IN WAR

Serious Situation Forces Kitchener to Raise Men from Ranks.

London, Sept. 29.—No less than 1,144 officers of the British army have been killed, wounded, or counted among the missing in the fighting to date. This is shown by the lists of casualties among officers already made public, and tabulated according to regiments or other commands, bringing the compilation up to September 28. The tabulation shows the losses divided as follows:

Killed 356
Wounded 586
Missing 322
Total 1,144

The heaviest loss in officers shown in the lists is that of the Royal Field Artillery, of whom 16 are given as killed, 45 wounded and 8 missing, a total of 73. The Royal Army Medical Corps' casualties also have been heavy, totalling 60, of whom 43 are listed as missing. The Coldstream Guards have lost 10 killed, 20 wounded and 8 missing, a total of 38. The Royal Scots, 10 killed, 20 wounded and 8 missing, a total of 38.

Of individuals listed among the killed, the most notable is Brigadier General S. D. Findlay, of the Royal Artillery. The names of four colonels are included—R. C. Bond, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; G. S. Ansell, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards; Sir E. R. Bradford, Bart., of the Seaforth Highlanders; and F. R. R. Boulton, of the Royal Engineers, who was chief staff officer of the Third Division.

The lieutenant colonels listed as killed are C. A. H. Brett, Suffolk Regiment; A. M. Dykes, Royal Lancaster Regiment; G. C. Knight, North Lancashire; L. St. G. Le Marchant, Royal Sussex; Warren, West Surrey; J. G. Hogg, 4th Hussars; Grant Duff, Black Watch; C. Dalton, Royal Army Medical Corps.

The British army, it seems sure, will come out of the present war largely, if not completely, demoralized. Traditionally the officers have come from the upper class and the ranks from the lower. This was thought to be necessary for discipline, as the rankers were believed to have small respect for commanders of their own social station. But war conditions have made it necessary that competent men be advanced on purely military merits. The situation is particularly serious at the front, where, as the lists indicate, the loss of the sergeants are already being given shoulder straps.

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BIG GERMAN GUNS SCATTER LITTLE

British Captain, Wounded by "Black Maria," Says Their Field Is Small.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Oct. 8.—It will be satisfactory when some indisputable authority has judged the question of the relative effectiveness of the German big guns, their approximate range of action, and if they do as much execution as the noise they make would warrant. The testimony of a British captain, who had actually observed the operation of these new guns is of interest and importance. He said:

"I was standing with a sergeant watching the German snipers climbing up a church steeple. 'Black Maria' had been dropping round us more or less all morning. When one pitched not a yard from us, nobody saw any more of the sergeant. I found myself after a while, lying in the hole it had made about six feet in diameter and three or four feet deep. I fell into a fearful state of indescribable pain all over for perhaps five minutes, and then, suddenly, I thought I was all right again. I walked a few paces, and then I saw a corporal. Since then I have not walked, having several pieces of shell in my leg and three bits in my head."

"About the 'Black Maria,' you may take it from me, I have seen a good deal of shell fire and a good deal of them that they do very little harm, except exactly where they pitch. If they come near men standing, or if they blow them to bits, but you see very little the worse but for the splinters. I should say that at thirty yards there was no danger for standing you might get it. How I came to be in the hole and so little damaged I cannot imagine. There was nothing left of the sergeant at my side."

"By my reckoning, these shells cost about \$1,000 apiece. As they can be fired only at the rate of about one every quarter of an hour, it would seem that they are by no means so formidable or so practicable and businesslike as quick-firers."

BRITISH CHAPLAIN PRAISES GERMANS

Berlin Resident Says English Are Treated with Courtesy.

Dr. Henry M. Williams, British chaplain in Berlin, throws light on the treatment of Englishmen in Germany as he has seen it in a statement published in the War Chronicle of the "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten" of September 6.

"According to the reports published from time to time in the European press," writes Dr. Williams, "a false impression of the treatment of British subjects in Germany seems to prevail in England. To forestall the dissemination of false reports in this regard, I, the British chaplain in Berlin, have been requested by the British consular authorities to publish the following statement for circulation in the English press:

"At the outbreak of the war it was, of course, the duty of the German police officials to safeguard the interests of the country against all suspicious strangers who were on German soil. To this purpose all strangers, including the English citizens living in Berlin or here on a visit, had to be put under the surveillance of the police."

"We are of the opinion that the German police officials sought only to do their duty thoroughly in the carrying out of their task. It should also be like to emphasize the fact that the general attitude of the people, especially of the middle and cultured classes, toward the British subjects here differs very little in friendliness and courtesy from their attitude in the time of peace. In short, in this period of trial German laws, German justice, and courtesy have proved worthy of the nation which stands in the front rank of the civilization of the world."

CABLE GAP TO YAP

Japanese, Now Governed by Japanese, Barred from Wires.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that the cable service in the Pacific beyond Guam, to Yap, to the Dutch East Indies had been suspended. Cable messages to Yap and Menado were not accepted. Cable messages for other places in the Dutch East Indies can be sent only by the route of San Francisco and Hong Kong or by the Atlantic route. Such messages must be in French or English, and will be accepted at the risk of the sender.

25 ON TRIAL FOR ARCHDUKE'S DEATH

Long Indictment Charging High Treason Read to Prisoners in Vienna.

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RUSSIA WILL KEEP TROOPS IN PERSIA

Paris, Oct. 9.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says:

"The newspapers here say that Russia has been asked by Persia to withdraw her troops from Azerbaijan, Northwest Persia. Russia has declined to acquiesce in the Russian and foreign interests can be assured only by Russian occupation of the district."

"In declining Russia assured Persia that she had no desire to appropriate Persian territory."

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BELGIAN REFUGEES RUSHING TO LONDON

Many Sworn Statements of Atrocities Made, Said Lord Gladstone.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 8.—Thousands of Belgian refugees reached London to-day, principally from Antwerp, while it is expected that many of the 50,000 said to have gone to Rotterdam will come here in the near future. In an interview with your correspondent to-night Lord Gladstone, who heads the Belgian refugee committee, said:

"Those who arrived to-day from Antwerp report a very serious state of affairs there. They got out before the bombardment commenced."

Lord Gladstone said his committee already had placed 12,000 Belgians since the outbreak of the war, besides assisting thousands of others. When asked if he had come across any cases of German atrocities he said:

"Sworn statements of atrocities have been made by numerous refugees, and these have been turned over by us to the British authorities for investigation. One story which came to my attention was that of the cutting off the hands of a little child by a German soldier, but later it was reported to have resulted from amputation made necessary after the child had grabbed the sword blade with both hands, through which it was withdrawn by the soldier. She received such bad lacerations that the hands had to be removed."

Personally I doubt the story."

Explaining why no effort was being made to find employment for the Belgians, Lord Gladstone said:

"The Belgian Ambassador has asked that such a course be not pursued, because the Belgian authorities fear that if the refugees are given places to make a comfortable living they will not when the war is over go back home. Another reason is that it would deprive a certain number of Britons of work."

However, because of the marked ability of some Belgians in the manufacture of arms a number of them now are employed in the government shops."

The correspondent of "The Times" at Rotterdam confirms the report that there are 100,000 fugitives from Antwerp in Holland.

The Hague correspondent of "The Express" says that South Holland is homes.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

litterally swamped with refugees from Antwerp, and describes terrible scenes of desolation and despair among thousands of Belgians on the road between Essen and Rosendael, some walking, others riding on vegetable carts. At the Rosendael station, the correspondent says, hundreds are sitting weeping, having lost practically everything in the rush of leaving their homes.

FORBID ADOPTION OF ENGLISH NAMES

London, Oct. 8.—By a "special order in Council" issued to-night, any Germans or Austrians engaged in business here who since the outbreak of the war have adopted English names will be required after October 12 to resume the use of their own names.

SAYS GERMANS WON'T KEEP WORKS OF ART

London, Oct. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin via Amsterdam says that Dr. Wilhelm Bode, director of the Berlin Royal Museums, has announced that neither the museums themselves nor the German government intend to retain works of art brought into Germany during the war. Such works are moved only to insure their safety.

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